

Higher Education

Supplement

Number 28, 1979 No 375

Price 25p

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I. A. Richards



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Plan revived for central control of poly finance

by David and John

Over the past two weeks authorities have been told by the Department of Education and Science what their share of the Advanced Further Education Pool—financed by the Government—will be in 1980-81. The total size of the pool is to be kept to a predetermined level of £375m at November 1979 prices.

For most authorities the allocation means they will have between 8 and 10 per cent less than they asked for to spend on higher education next year. But the department believes that much of the apparent cut could be cancelled out by an historical tendency of authorities to overbid from the pool to the tune of some 10 per cent. Inevitably, however, the cash-hungry built into the Rate Support Grant will understate the rate of inflation, and cuts will be necessary. In theory individual authorities are allowed to supplement "poolable" expenditure from their own rates, but in practice this will

prove too expensive in most cases. The London Borough of Kingston, for example, estimates it would require a 4p rate to make up the £1.5m that has been lopped off its polytechnic share of the pool.

Middlesex Polytechnic, facing a cut of more than 10 per cent, would need more than £3m from the local rates to make up the difference between its pool allocation and its estimates for next year. "Capping the pool" was introduced as an interim measure and the department is looking eventually to find a more sophisticated method of distributing polytechnic funds. Principals fear that if it were to continue small colleges could be prevented from developing new courses which are vital to their survival. And they have arranged at the department to appeal for a speedy end to the present arrangements.

Mr Francis Cammaerts, principal of Rolls College, Exmouth, said: "Continued on back page"



Funding under scrutiny

by David Jobbins

A new congressional-style Committee on Education and Science has been set up to scrutinize the funding of higher education. The committee will begin to take evidence from the Department of Education and Science, on January 15, and will report to the House of Commons on February 15. The committee will be chaired by Mr. Christopher Price, MP for Lewisham, West, and will include Mr. John Grieve, MP for Lewisham, East, and Mr. John Grieve, MP for Lewisham, East.

The committee will be made up of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It will be chaired by Mr. Christopher Price, MP for Lewisham, West, and will include Mr. John Grieve, MP for Lewisham, East, and Mr. John Grieve, MP for Lewisham, East.

UK's chemical status 'fading'

by Robin McKie

The crisis facing university chemistry departments over dwindling equipment resources has now become a national problem, as the Department of Education and Science has been urged to take action. The crisis is being caused by the fact that the number of chemistry departments in the UK has fallen from 100 in 1960 to 60 in 1979. This has led to a shortage of equipment and a decline in the quality of teaching and research. The Department of Education and Science has been urged to take action to reverse this trend.

SECONDARY Domestic Subjects continued

Other Posts on Scale 2 and above

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New inquiry ordered in Warsaw MA case

by David Jobbins

A fresh inquiry has been ordered into the case of the lecturer at University College, Cardiff, whose qualifications have been questioned. The college council decided this week to establish an independent committee to investigate whether Mr Bogdan Szalkowski, a Polish-born lecturer, made a "material misrepresentation" when he applied to Cardiff and was appointed three years ago.

A local opinion on an earlier internal inquiry into the claim by Mr Szalkowski to an MA from Warsaw University has suggested an inquiry might have been done. Mr Szalkowski is at present on paid leave of absence until April, having once resigned and then sought to withdraw his resignation.

The new inquiry will be chaired by Professor Laurence Cower, former vice-chancellor of Southampton

university and a distinguished academic lawyer. He is to choose two other academics—one a lawyer and one a scientist.

The council also decided that Mr Szalkowski should continue to be paid if the inquiry goes on after his employment was due to end. His salary will cease when the report has been received by council and a decision reached on or April 30—whichever is the later.

Mr Szalkowski maintains he is entitled to the Warsaw MA, but is unable to prove it. He says he left Poland in 1957 for political reasons after completing four years of the five-year course, and that a friend wrote to tell him his name was read out at a degree ceremony.

By only two votes the council decided not to institute an inquiry into the source of unauthorised leaks of confidential documents on the case.

Research helps BBC to plan series for mentally handicapped

by Ngaio Croquer

Two researchers at Hull University have carried out the first independent assessment of a BBC television educational series.

Dr Ann Clarke and Mr Ken Spencer of the department of educational studies were commissioned by the Corporation to test the effectiveness of their 20-programme series "Let's Go", which was designed to teach the mentally handicapped simple social skills.

By the use of questionnaires, telephone follow-ups and personal interviews they tried to gauge the effect of the programmes in special schools, adult training centres and hospitals.

They wanted to discover from the teachers of the mentally handicapped whether the programmes were used, how much the respondents participated, whether there was classroom input or discussion, how relevant the content was.

Their findings will help the BBC to plan a further series and to probe the extent of the help educational broadcasting can provide for specific minority groups.

The researchers looked at the responses from three different groups, severely educationally sub-normal children, many of whom are the victims of accidents, biological defects, or who have rare genetic defects; mildly educationally sub-normal children; the majority of whom are backward but have a good

chance of eventual independence and integration into the community; and those in adult training centres who have often graduated from ESN schools.

Three programmes, dealing with using buses, the telephone and the Post Office were selected for investigation.

The Hull team found that the most satisfied group of people was in the adult training centres. They were extremely grateful for the programmes and nearly all respondents indicated their willingness to co-operate further.

Over half the centres used the programmes as a means of initiating various activities and the overwhelming majority used them as an additional aid. The vast majority used the accompanying instructors' notes.

But the mildly retarded did not receive the programmes well and often thought they were irrelevant or inappropriate. They did not like to be associated with services for the severely retarded or identified with mental handicap.

The children in the main school to identify with the actors and many could do without supervision, the teachers being able to handle the more severely retarded group summed up their reaction in one person's comment: "Let's go slowly". But they used the programmes more than any other to increase motivation.

Threat to projects from cuts

Victims of Government over the past five years, research equipment seriously threatened, according to the annual report of the University of Hull.

According to the report of Senate, there is virtually no money for the purchase of equipment for research. Some research projects have had to be abandoned and others not even started, because of the lack of necessary facilities.

"There is urgent need for recognition that the consequences of starving the universities of the resources needed for research could be nationally disastrous."

The report points out that a reduction in the number of overseas students does not mean more home students can be admitted. In fact, in some cases courses might have to be abandoned, which would reduce the numbers of places available for home students.

Financial cutbacks would further reduce the resources of the universities, thereby curtailing provision for both home and overseas students.

Manpower training opportunities trimmed

Major reductions in the Manpower Services Commission training opportunities programme were announced last week as a direct result of cuts imposed by the Government on Civil Service manpower.

The Government has asked the MSC to reduce its training budget by 10 per cent, from £100m to £90m, by the end of 1980.

Hull, like many other universities, will have a higher intake in 1979 than in 1978, because of the increased demand for qualified candidates. But, the report says, they will have substantially to reduce intake in 1980 if they are not to overshoot targets for 1981-2.

Government policies in respect of higher education, in either the hands of the universities or those of the coming generation (and the nation) for education at the highest level.

They point out that fewer students mean a reduction in income from fees without reduction in the cost of maintaining the university and its obligations to students.

Despite the financial gloom, the university received grants and contracts for research and development. A new history of art department was founded, and the Language Teaching Centre had been strengthened. Employment figures had also improved and were better than the national average.

Although the MSC will step up training in skills and technical occupations, in line with Government requests, it is being forced to reduce numbers of TOES—its training and retraining programme for adults—from 70,000 to about 50,000.

This will fall particularly on clerical, commercial and some semi-skilled and management training.

Library plans restrictive says LA

by Patricia Santinelli

Proposals for solving problems facing libraries and information services are both unconvincing and restrictive, the Library Association warns in its response to the recent report on "The Future Development of Libraries".

The association believes that the recommendations made by the Library Advisory Council (England) in its report fall on two points. First, it argues that the appointment to LAC (E) of assessors from the three United Kingdom education departments will not provide a solution to achieving the coordination of library services throughout the country. Secondly, it thinks that the council will be restricted by inadequate resources from performing a decisive advisory and executive role.

The association is still adamant that its proposals for a national council, made in an earlier memorandum, are vital to secure the overall coordination and planned development of these services. This is especially so in the light of a recent decision to separate ministerial responsibilities for public and national libraries and libraries in school, further and higher education.

However, our main concern is to achieve the coordination of libraries, not to be dogmatic about solutions, the LAC says. "We will therefore continue to press for a national inquiry as recommended in the House of Commons Expenditure Committee, and originally accepted by LAC (E)."

Books with more than three co-authors are to be excluded from the public lending right scheme, so as to avoid unnecessary complication, a Government consultative document recommended last week.

The document sets out the first step in preparing the public lending right scheme, due to begin operation from 1982-83. This follows the passing of the Public Lending Right Act in March 1979 which granted the right to recover a fixed sum based on the number of times their books are lent out from a sample of local authority libraries.

Authors will have to register their books with a registrar which will operate a central fund financed by Parliament at an upper limit of £2m per annum. It is estimated that by 1982 there will be approximately 150,000 authors eligible for PLR.

The document stresses that the plan to operate PLR on a book should be the author of the original text and that an upper limit of £1,000 per title available for distribution should be placed upon sums due to individual authors. This would avoid a small number of authors receiving a disproportionate part of the total fund.

It suggests that the sample of local authority libraries should total around 70 and be selected on the basis of a stratified random sample, as well as take into account the geographical distribution of libraries throughout the country, the types of local authority and the length of libraries' opening hours.

Under the Act, PLR excludes books in reference sections, but the document points out that the Government intends to keep this under review to see whether the scheme can be extended to cover this area at a future date.

Social studies to be reorganized

A new organization is planned to solve a long-standing problem of social studies teaching at Teesside Polytechnic.

The governors have decided in principle to split up two large departments—including the one which has run social studies for the past 18 months—into a major international route.

The effect will be to create a new department of administration and social studies, which will bring together two naturally related degree courses, the BA in public administration and BSc in social studies. It would also have a new postgraduate course, including the Certificate of Qualification in Social Work. Two more courses are planned.

The fourth new department would be health and community studies which would incorporate Middlesex's School of Physiotherapy



Sir Bernard Lovell, the doyen of British radioastronomy, is to retire October, 1981. The announcement was made by the Science Research Council. His replacement is to be Professor Graham Smith, the new director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory.

Professor Lovell, who worked on radar projects during the war, was the world's first professor of radioastronomy in 1951. The next year he managed to raise sufficient money to begin work on constructing a steerable radar dish at Jodrell Bank and in 1957 the project was completed. In 1962 he was given a knighthood.

London university seeks to reduce the cost of exams

The University of London is considering ways of cutting the annual £1.5m cost of its examination system.

In particular it is concerned about the wide disparity of practice in the use and numbers of inter-collegiate and external examinations, which has led to a waste of manpower and money.

Long Aired, Macclesfield, told *The Times* last week, "We are paying out supplementary benefits for external examinations from other universities. That is going to be stopped."

The academic council has reported that there has been a "spectacular" increase in the number and complexity of examinations at the university in the past 15 years. Written papers at the end of a course, common to all students and centrally administered, are now the norm, rather than the traditional unit degrees, school-sponsored degrees, taught master's degrees and new methods of examining.

These developments have arisen because of the decentralization of the schools, but there has been a comparable financial devaluation. As a result, the senate, although subject to cost limits, has in effect written a blank cheque in respect of examination commitments.

The council has proposed a restructuring of the duties of the senate, and the duties of the senate and inter-collegiate examiners in an attempt to reduce their numbers. They should

not be used in future for anything but first year students.

The 37 university diploma certificates, there have been no or not more than three candidates in the past seven years. A further eight are for students of one school only. They suggest that such certificates should become school rather than university diplomas.

They recommended that staff, who are not paid for examining, should not be paid for examining, and that the university should not be responsible for the costs of the examinations. The university should only be responsible for the costs of the examinations.

The council says that course degrees should accord with the same principles of examination. The university should not be concerned with syllabus and only the degree structure and allocation of papers. There should be a common policy on core subjects in a particular field of study.

The council and senate support recommendations in principle for a major proposal to transfer responsibility for costs from the university to the schools. The schools should be responsible for the costs of the examinations and the university should only be responsible for the costs of the examinations.

This might not produce the economies and the difficulty of knowing how to apportion the costs of the examinations to the schools and boards of studies is now studying the recommendations.

Analytical unit plans welcomed

by Charlotte Barry

Proposals for a major new policy institute to analyse technological change have been welcomed by a similar policy research unit, the Science Research Council.

The council, which is part of the Science Research Council, is expected to approach the Science Research Council for a major new policy institute to analyse technological change.

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AUT Council. Report by Ngaio Croquer and Peter Scott

Two defeats over research workers

The executive was twice defeated in a debate on the position of research workers which showed that the AUT was prepared to go some but not all the way to meet their complaints that their interests were ignored in association policy.

In the first of the two "card" votes the council rejected by 104 votes the motion which the executive had proposed to obtain security of tenure for research workers on short-term contracts with more than six years' service.

But in a second vote a similar margin (100 votes to 80) a motion from Leeds which demanded that research workers should receive the same conditions of service as their lecturing colleagues who enjoyed tenure—a motion which the executive had argued for—was rejected.

A third motion, from the executive itself, calling for improvements in the terms of employment of research staff and laying down a three-point code of conduct for research workers, was passed but only after there had been a determined attempt, abetted publicly by Dr Tom Hains of Oxford, himself a member of the executive, to refer the matter back as well.

The AUT's policy is now as follows:

(1) Except where there are reasonable grounds the minimum contract period should be two years.

(2) Renewals should be for not less than two years with the consent of the local association.

(3) Notices of non-renewal should be given at least six months before the end of the previous contract.

So in the debate between younger research workers and more tenured staff, the former came out just ahead, helped perhaps by the personal intervention on their side of Dr Andrew Taylor, the AUT president.

A young cancer researcher from Leeds, Mr A. Abbott, urged that research staff should be offered the same conditions as teaching staff. They needed redundancy payments, maternity leave, grants for attending conferences, and removal expenses far more than teaching staff, who were far less likely to receive them.

But Professor J. B. Goddard of Newcastle disagreed. He opposed the three-point code of conduct because its implications for research workers would be to make them less mobile. He thought that the code should be international and that these students should not be picked out in this way.

She listed the effects of the new funding policy. First, the flow of Government aid to overseas countries would be cut, and that the poorest nations would be the poorest.

Standards of scholarship in British universities would fall. Instead of being allowed to take the most able students, universities would have to select a group of applicants who could afford the fees.

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An anaemic winter offensive

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Admittedly a 35-line resolution condemning the cuts was passed with a single vote against. Admittedly Professor William Wallace from Glasgow did try to galvanize the council by accusing the Government of making cuts with a sickle, and by doing up to 10,000 young people their rightful places in higher education next year. Admittedly a pedantically cautious amendment to use the word "harshness" instead of "barbarity" to describe present government policy attracted little support. Admittedly the AUT unveiled a new propaganda pamphlet, *Universities at Risk*.

Nevertheless the expected passion erupted only fitfully and grudgingly, and was directed not so much against the architects of the cuts as against the vice-chancellors who have warned that redundancies or even closures may be inevitable. The latter was accused variously of "very vague statements", "individual historians", "bringing universities into disrepute", and of being "Jeremiahs who may genuinely be trying to frighten the Government—but by God they frighten me!"

This animus against vice-chancellors was the first in the inevitable ambivalence of the AUT in the face of cuts: to the Government they must stress their severity in the hope of securing mitigation; but to vice-chancellors who talk darkly of redundancies and other desperate measures the AUT

must resist too pessimistic an interpretation. The second is that the feeling (only an undercurrent at Sheffield but a powerful one) that Sir Alec Morrison and Mr Geoffrey Coston have up-staged the AUT by their tough defence of the universities this autumn.

Another dilemma that surfaced at Sheffield was whether the AUT should continue to press for university expansion, or insist that if the number of university teachers declines, so must the number of students. The outcome was probably a narrow points victory for the temporary research staff lobby over the professor/senior lecturer bloc (which nevertheless remained unhappy about the AUT's more sympathetic policy for research workers).

But to demonstrate its evenhandedness the council on the last morning threw out a draft policy which should have placed vice-chancellors under a five-year contract (five years rather than two). For this unexpected tenderness the vice-chancellors should perhaps thank an amusing and fraternal speech by Professor Geoffrey Hains, Sheffield's own vice-chancellor, who the council dinner the previous evening.

The Sheffield council was very much a "wait and see" occasion. University teachers have received and have accepted what must be described as a good pay offer. For the moment they were largely content. But the AUT did begin to explore, rather gingerly, some of the dilemmas it will have to face when growing force over the next few years.

The most repellent aspect of the present round of cuts is undoubtedly the treatment afforded to overseas students. Mr Terry Wanless, of Strathclyde, told Council.

"The Government has deliberately selected one group of students to bear the brunt of the spending cuts in the university sector; the criterion is one of nationality. These students are not only the poorest, but they are also the most politically clout. Scholarship should be international and these students should not be picked out in this way."

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Government told to get its facts right

A stern call for the Government to get its facts right and to drop its fallacies was made by Dr Andrew Taylor, president of the Association of University Teachers, in his opening address.

First he criticized Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Higher Education, in his claim that Britain had the most expensive university system in the world in cost per pupil.

Dr Taylor said that international comparisons were notoriously difficult and often misleading. One had to take into account cost per graduate, or else one ignored other countries' high dropout rates.

Government grants to the universities for financial research work as well as produced graduates. Finally, the level of training and achievement represented by first degrees varied between countries. A cost per graduate comparison between universities was misleading, and even more so if it included the cost of the system as a whole, far from being the most expensive.

He also criticized Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, for claiming that only education, according to the country's ability to expand the economy by leaving more for the potential wealth-creating sectors.

Dr Taylor said this ignores the fact that the education system is one of the great credit and indirect producers of wealth in Britain.

"It is a pity that with some honourable exceptions private industry—the legendary producers of wealth—seems unable to take full advantage of the flow of ideas and inventions from our universities."

Mr Carlisle had also ignored that this country had never been extravagant in its spending on education. We should be spending more, not less, of our national wealth on education.

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New inquiry ordered in Warsaw MA case

by David Jobbins

A fresh inquiry has been ordered into the case of the lecturer at University of Warwick, whose qualifications have been questioned. The college council decided this week to establish an independent committee to investigate whether Mr Bogdan Szalkowski, a Polish-born lecturer, made a "material misrepresentation" when he applied to Cardiff and was appointed three years ago.

Research helps BBC to plan series for mentally handicapped

by Ngaio Crequer

Two researchers at Hull University have carried out the first independent assessment of a BBC television educational series. Dr Ann Clarke and Mr Ken Spencer of the department of educational studies were commissioned by the Corporation to test the effectiveness of their 20-programme series "Let's Go".

The Hull team found that the most satisfied group of people was in the adult training centres. They were extremely grateful for the programme and nearly all respondents indicated their willingness to co-operate further.

Threat to projects from cuts

Victims of Government cuts over the past five years in money for research work, according to the annual report of the University of Hull. According to the report of Senate, a steady decline in money for the purchase of equipment and research has led to some research projects being abandoned or even started because of the lack of necessary facilities.

Manpower training opportunities trimmed

Major reductions in the Manpower Services Commission training opportunities programme have been announced last week as a direct result of staff cuts imposed by the Government on Civil Service man-

Library plans restrictive says LA

by Patricia Santinelli

Proposals for solving problems facing libraries and information services are both unconvincing and restrictive, the Library Association warns in its response to the recent report on "The Future Development of Libraries".

London university seeks to reduce the cost of exams

by Patricia Santinelli

The University of London is considering ways of cutting the annual £1.5m cost of its examination system. In particular it is concerned about the wide disparity of practice in the use and numbers of inter-collegiate and external examinations, which has led to a waste of manpower and money.

Standards of scholarship threatened by fees policy

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Council reluctantly accepts pay offer

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Sir Bernard Lovell, the doyen of British radioastronomy, is to retire October, 1981. The announcement was made by the Science Research Council. His replacement is to be Professor Graham Smith, the new director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory.

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AUT Council. Report by Ngaio Crequer and Peter Scott

Two defeats over research workers

The executive was twice defeated in a debate on the position of research workers which showed that the AUT was prepared to go some but not all the way to meet their complaints that their interests were ignored in association policy.

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Admittedly a 35-line resolution condemning the cuts was passed with a single vote against. Admittedly a new propaganda pamphlet from Glasgow did try to galvanize the council by accusing the Government of "making cuts with a sickle" and of denying up to 10,000 young people their rightful places in higher education next year. Admittedly a pedantically cautious amendment to use the word "harshness" instead of "barbarity" to describe present government policy attracted little support. Admittedly the AUT should continue to press for universal expansion, or insist that if the number of university teachers declines, so must the number of students to protect standards. A motion from Glasgow suggesting the second stage of the system of university expansion, or insist that if the number of university teachers declines, so must the number of students to protect standards.

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A stern call for the Government to get its facts right and to drop its fallacious view of the state of the higher education system in its opening address.

First he criticized Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Higher Education, in his claim that Britain had the most expensive university system in the world in cost per pupil. Dr Taylor said that international comparisons were notoriously difficult and often misleading. One had to take into account cost per graduate, not just cost per student. The level of training and achievement represented by first degrees varied between countries. "A cost per graduate comparison between Britain and other comparable university systems shows that our system is far from being the most expensive."

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North American News

Universities want to share energy research cash

from Clive Cookson

WASHINGTON

As the United States Government continues to expand its funding of energy research, university leaders are lobbying hard to get more of the action. So far, they feel, the Department of Energy has not made nearly enough use of the country's academic resources.

The Association of American Universities has developed a plan, which it calls the advanced university energy research programme, to channel an additional \$36m in new federal funds to universities in the fiscal year 1981, \$61m in 1982 and \$85m in 1983. The programme has been submitted to the Department of Energy and to President Carter's science adviser, Frank Press.

In addition, the American Council on Education (ACE), the largest and most broadly based higher education organization, has not only thrown its weight behind the programme but also won the support of industry. The recent meeting of the ACE business-higher education forum, which consists of the chief executives of major American companies and of colleges and universities, urged the Government to adopt the advanced university energy research programme.

The programme's chief architects are Neilson Chell, the AAU's executive director for federal relations, and David Saxon, president of the University of California and chairman of the AAU science and research committee. They based it on a report prepared by an energy advisory committee, set up especially for the purpose, on which no less than 42 senior men in the field were represented. The committee was a large one because everyone was invited to join agreed to—much to the surprise of the AAU, which on past experience expected no better than a 50 per cent acceptance rate. Perhaps this illustrates the depth of feeling in the academic community about energy research.

The AAU advisory committee concluded that "the major research and development programmes of the Department of Energy, which heavily emphasize short-term technology development, inhibit the pursuit of goal-oriented basic research and the interaction of university researchers with the department."

The report's main emphasis is on the need for more "goal-oriented basic research", which it defines as

research that "uses the paradigm of basic science but seeks particular kinds of knowledge required in photovoltaics, combustion..."

"A serious difficulty with the present DOE research arrangement is that the class of basic research problems that we term 'goal-oriented' presently tends to fall into cracks between the boundaries of the missions perceived by the basic sciences and the mission-oriented R and D programmes," the report says. "Many researchers have been informed that their proposals are either too basic for the mission-oriented divisions because they do not support short-term goals or milestones, or too applied for the basic science programmes because they have particular goal motivations."

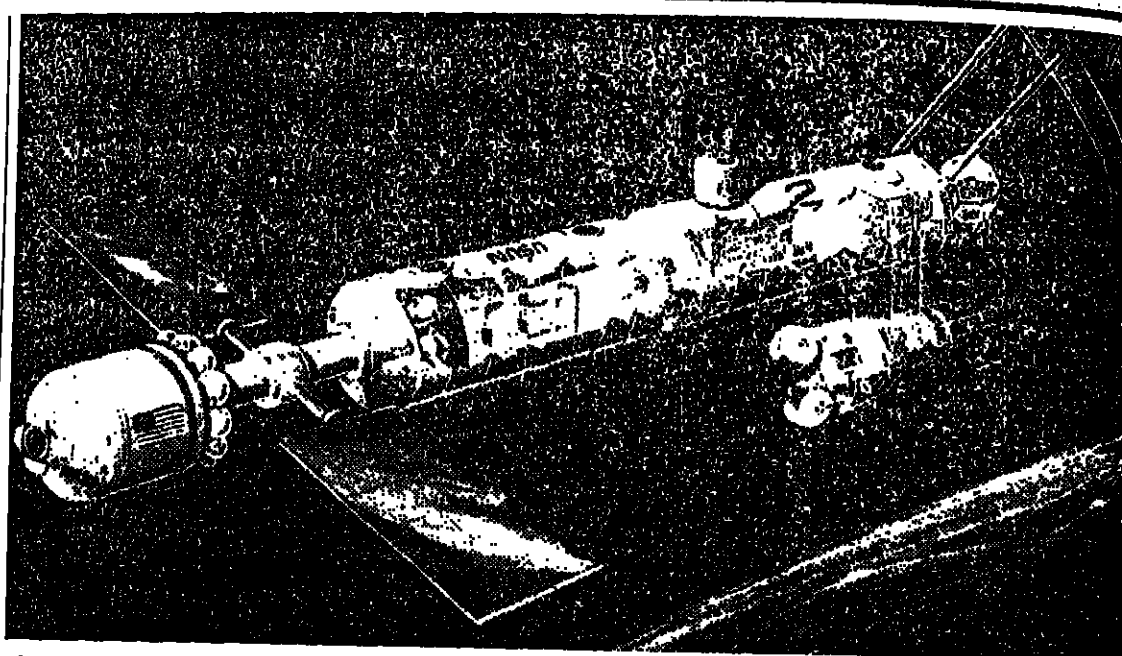
The advanced university energy research programme which has been ordered by the full AAU membership, would set up 10 to 15 centres, most of which would be goal-oriented and multi-disciplinary. It is intended that each centre build a coordinated, coherent research programme around a central theme or subject.

These centres would range in size from new interdisciplinary laboratories in technical fields (similar to the existing materials research laboratories) to interdisciplinary graduate study and research groups (like the energy and research groups at Berkeley). The 15 centres would be selected by a national committee. Each would cost the Government about \$3m a year running expenses, and each would get an additional \$1m grant for equipment and instrumentation.

In addition to the centres, the AAU proposal would make available \$10m to \$15m a year in new funds to support energy-related research projects in colleges and universities. The Department of Energy would also conduct a national fellowship and training programme, "targeted on those disciplines where future manpower shortages are foreseen, for example mining engineering, high temperature materials science, and energy economics." The roughly \$55.1m would be roughly estimate.

The whole programme, as Dr Saxon sees it, "will signal the deliberate mobilization of scientific talent in universities for the assault on energy programmes of all kinds."

Such a mobilization is a proper response to President Carter's urgent summoning of the nation to face this long-term real problem."



A peep into the future: the type of "Spacefab" which the Americans believe can be constructed in space.

Pooling ideas on how to work in space

How efficiently can humans do manual work in space? According to a team of students and professors from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who have been tackling the question from practical and theoretical angles, people could be highly productive building large space stations or orbiting solar power systems.

So far the group has been doing its practical work underwater in the MIT swimming pool. The students (two postgraduates and five undergraduates) are dressed in diving suits made to simulate space suits, and they are weighted to make them neutrally buoyant—exactly the same density as water, so they neither float nor sink. Their "work" is to assemble 10-foot lengths of plastic tubing which are also neutrally buoyant, into a tetrahedral structure.

Next month the students, who are qualified scuba divers, will move down to NASA's Marshall space flight centre in Alabama, with professors Gene Miller and James Mar. There they will be able to use a much larger pool, NASA's 75-foot wide and 40-foot deep "neutral buoyancy facility", to take their encouraging preliminary results to a stage further.

One preliminary conclusion is that space construction workers will not need to be anchored to a space vehicle. Some engineers believe that the action-reaction problems in space—where you push a beam in one direction the same force will push you in the opposite direction—will make restraints necessary if workers are to be productive.

But Professor Miller said his students found that they instinctively anticipate the problem. "If for example, you have to swing a beam around to get it into position, you naturally adapt without thinking about it," said postgraduate student David Atkin. "You swing around to where you need to be."

According to Professor Miller, the effects of water resistance or drag are not great enough to invalidate the use of the underwater environment to simulate space, so long as the worker is moving objects whose mass is at least one fifth of great as his own. In any case, deep pools are the best available approximation to a weightless working environment on earth.

The MIT project is funded by NASA through its "payloads for space" programme. Worker productivity in space is an area where relatively little research has been

done, and the MIT team, Professor Miller says, is trying to "open the problem a little more widely than it has in the past."

If mankind is to have any future in space, large stations and manufacturing facilities will have to be built in orbit around the Earth. The construction of a huge solar power system, collecting energy and beaming it back to earth, may also be a feasible project before the end of the century.

Professor Miller is very enthusiastic about the involvement of undergraduates in this project. "The two postgraduate students in the productivity project have both applied to NASA for jobs as astronauts. They will face total competition, however. The University has just announced that it will accept 350 students in the two-month summer astronaut recruiting drive which ends this month. Between 10 and 20 candidates will eventually be selected, after rigorous physical and mental screening."

'Freedom' row over Marxist don's dismissal

by our North America Correspondent

The Canadian Association of University Teachers and the Memorial University of Newfoundland, are locked in dispute over the case of Mariene Webber, an assistant professor in the university's School of Social Work, whose contract was not renewed because of her Marxist-Leninist political activities.

The CAUT council censured Memorial University in May for "gross infringement of academic freedom". This action recently received support from the Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work (CASSW), whose board of accreditation decided to withdraw accreditation from Memorial's Bachelor of Social Work degree next summer unless the school can satisfy the board that it will respect political freedom in future.

The board considered that the way Memorial treated Ms Webber would violate its new accreditation guidelines, which were amended at the CASSW annual meeting in June to prohibit discrimination on grounds of political belief. The decision was passed because the members were very unhappy about the Webber case.

In his original letter to Ms Webber, explaining why he was not recommending her for re-employment, the director of the School of Social Work, J. V. Thompson, wrote: "Your political activities have indicated a considerable divergence from the philosophy and involvement of the school and of the university. It is not to be expected that you will be able to make any contribution to the school or the university in the future."

When the decision was considered by a university appeals committee, the emphasis of the school's case against Ms Webber was that she used her classroom to inculcate Marxist beliefs in her students. The five-member committee upheld Dr Thompson's recommendation, which was then confirmed by Memorial University president Moses Morgan.

But a CAUT committee of inquiry, consisting of four academics from other universities, re-examined the evidence and completely disagreed that Ms Webber abused her position. The CAUT panel found that she alerted students to her beliefs, made a serious effort to present a balanced political perspective, and did not "favour" students who expressed agreement with her views. On the other hand, the CAUT inquiry found serious shortcomings in the procedures followed by the memorial appeals committee.

President Morgan has consistently refused the demands of CAUT and the Memorial University faculty association to submit the case to binding third-party arbitration. "For me to agree to further arbitration in this case would be to display a flagrant disregard of the members of our own faculty and in the process, to undermine the faculty association," Dr Morgan wrote to CAUT executive secretary Donald Savage.

The president of the faculty association, John Wilkins, says the university administration has struggled to the point of CAUT seeking to force its hand. "I think they will have to take serious measures by the Association of

Schools of Social Work, and I think they will attempt to negotiate with the board of accreditation on the matter."

The chairwoman of the board of accreditation, Estelle Hopewell of McGill University, says she, although a degree from an accredited school is not a legal requirement to practice as a social worker in Canada, "it does have very serious implications for a school to remove accreditation. It is not done lightly."

Memorial University's school of social work will find it difficult to find employment outside Newfoundland if the school lost its accredited status, Professor Hopewell says.

If Memorial University sticks to its present hard line, in spite of the threat to the accredited status of its social work programme, Dr Savage says, CAUT will move to the second and third stages of its dispute process.

The second step would be to publicize the lack of academic freedom in Canada and abroad, and the third and final step, which would have to be taken by next year's council, would be to advise members to boycott the university.

Meanwhile, Ms Webber is taking part-time at a junior college in Montreal.

Clive Cookson, North American Editor, The Times Higher Education Supplement, Washington, DC 20045. Telephone: (202) 638 6765.

Overseas News

Russia plans sweeping changes to correct teaching mismatch

from Michael Binyon

MOSCOW

In one of the most sweeping changes in Soviet higher education for some years, the Russians have decreed a range of measures to try to remedy the serious mismatch that has arisen between what is taught in Soviet universities and institutions and what the economy needs.

In the past few years the Soviet higher education system has trained thousands of engineers who are unable to find suitable jobs, while at the same time the country has been virtually ignoring areas of knowledge and specialisms for which there is an increasingly urgent demand.

The result is that millions of roubles have been spent on wasted training, the system of assigning new graduates to places of work has been widely abused, many university students are studying subjects in which they have no interest, and applicants to higher education have found that the choice of institution and specialism is almost a matter of not luck.

In the summer the Communist Party and the Government jointly acknowledged there were "substantial shortcomings" in the activities of universities and institutes.

A decree said that the latest achievements of science and technology were not reflected in the educational process, many graduates had poor knowledge of general scientific disciplines, and not enough people were being trained for leading branches of the economy such as metallurgy, mining, the oil indus-

try, construction, transport and agriculture. In particular there were not enough qualified specialists for the all-important development of Siberia and the Far East.

The problem is that a system that served the country well when it needed all the specialists it could get has got seriously out of balance. The trouble starts with the way the country's total enrolment is planned. In theory it is based on long-term projections of manpower needs; in practice it depends on a yearly assessment by employers of their requirements—and these are often based on rough and ready calculations.

Employers send in requisitions, known as "Zayavki", for certain specialists from the country's higher education institutions. These are often crudely estimated on the shop floor, and reflect present production methods with little allowance for innovation. As a result, by the time of teaching staff and students, the number of specialists in each category is put in bids for many more top category specialists than they really need, reckoning that this will give them some measure of choice.

The Zayavki from all enterprises are then taken up by the ministries and the ministries produce rough estimates of how many higher education places should be available and in which categories. This system leads to an enormous overproduction of engineers—the employers' top choice—and many who have to take work in unrelated fields.

An industrialist told the paper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* last year:

New university law could kill student voting rights

from Guy Neave

PARIS

Following an amendment voted in the early hours of an all-night sitting of the National Assembly, fundamental changes to be made to France's University Framework Law (of 1968).

The framework law, introduced in the aftermath of the May 1968 uprising, embodied three principles which, up to now, have governed the running of French universities. These were university autonomy, multi-disciplinary study and participation. If accepted, the amendment will effectively kill off student participation in the election of university presidents. In future, it is envisaged that only tenured staff of senior lecturer grade and above will be eligible to stand for election.

Reactions to this have been swift. Spokesmen for the Parti Socialiste and deputy for the Calvados department, Louis "Mexandrini", denounced the amendment as a fundamental blow to university democracy. And on the Left, both student and staff unions have denounced the amendment put down by the right-wing RPR deputy Antoine Rufenacht as backsliding on the basic principles of the 1968 law.

This step, student organisations claim, is part of the Minister's reaction to the increase in the number of left wing representatives on university councils. According to the *Union Nationale des Etudiants de France*, close to the communist party, its members form some 60 per cent of the student membership of these bodies.

The second step would be to publicize the lack of academic freedom in Canada and abroad, and the third and final step, which would have to be taken by next year's council, would be to advise members to boycott the university.

Meanwhile, Ms Webber is taking part-time at a junior college in Montreal.

Clive Cookson, North American Editor, The Times Higher Education Supplement, Washington, DC 20045. Telephone: (202) 638 6765.

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"We have three times as many engineering graduates as the United States, although our overall workforce is only 20 per cent larger. It hardly makes sense to spend five or six years training an engineer who will be used to do elementary clerical work, assigned to help a factory shop catch up with its production or sent to do seasonal farm work."

It has long been suggested that individual factories established permanent relationships with a higher education institute that could provide them with young specialists. This would then cut their reliance on the State for certain categories, and make placement easier. The risk is that a factory will have an excessive influence, and the mobility of graduates will be reduced.

However, the latest decree goes some way towards encouraging the kind of relationship that could provide them with young specialists. This would then cut their reliance on the State for certain categories, and make placement easier. The risk is that a factory will have an excessive influence, and the mobility of graduates will be reduced.

The decree plans changes in the procedure for assigning graduates to jobs, so that in future a student's place of employment can be determined two or three years before his graduation. At present, graduates may be sent to an area where there is no vacant housing, or no women are required.

The graduate is then freed of his obligation and can look for a job himself.

Raw deal for the poor Irish student

from John Walsh

DUBLIN

There is a gross lack of representation of children from disadvantaged areas in the manual worker groups in Ireland's higher education colleges, suggests a major report just published.

It gives an educational and social profile of all the 700 students from disadvantaged areas in higher education colleges in the Republic last year.

The study is published by the Higher Education Authority, a statutory body, which had been asked by the Education Minister John Walshe to survey the situation in the higher education needs of the greater Dublin area.

The authority commissioned Dr Patrick Clancy and Mr Claran Breen of University College Dublin (UCD) to carry out the study.

Their report is in three parts, the first of which examines the educational system through which the Dublin third level students come. The second presents the results of a complete coverage of the 700 students who entered full-time day courses in higher education in the academic year 1978-79. The third section examines the needs of the region for new colleges and makes specific proposals on the number of such colleges needed, their location, the sequence in which they should be built, together with some general guidelines on the form of the colleges proposed.

The section on the educational background of Dublin's third-level students shows that Dublin now has 27 per cent of the total number of primary school pupils in the country. The section shows also that boys in Dublin schools at leaving certificate level are more likely to get married and the girls at this level are more likely to be able to study languages and the arts.

The second section of the study presents the results of a survey of the Dubliners who entered higher education in 1978-79. The data collected on each entrant comprised sex, socio-economic status, home address of entrants and type of post-primary schools attended. The most striking finding concerns the social backgrounds of entrants. Seventy-two per cent of the entrants come from the four higher socio-economic groups, professional, employers, managers and salaried employees, although these groups form less than 21 per cent of the total population in the Dublin area.

The atmosphere at the three universities has always been tense, but has become even more fraught since the Soweto riots. At the University of Zululand, students burned down the administration block in 1976, and a new one has only just been completed. Free political expression, like the black student organizations, has been banned from the university, but deep-seated hostility to apartheid continues student life.

One black student at the University of the North told *The Times* of harrowing experiences during the troubles of 1976. Some 200 students were attacked by white police, and some were killed. The police and detained without

Bush colleges policy is a dismal failure

Peter David continues his series of articles on higher education in South Africa with the siting of black universities in remote areas

South Africans offer two rather different explanations for the siting of their three black universities hundreds of miles away from the main centres of population. The official Government line is that it is done to stimulate urban and industrial development in the rural areas. Staff and students at the universities say it was done to insulate the campuses from the political turbulence of the urban townships.

Measured against either version, however, the policy has been a dismal failure. At none of the universities—Fort Hare, the University of the North and the University of Zululand—has there been significant economic development. And when the Johannesburg township of Soweto erupted into violence in 1976, the protests spread almost immediately to the three universities, known scornfully in South Africa as "bush colleges".

The great paradox of black higher education in South Africa is that Government efforts to cleanse it of political protest has merely increased the political awareness and bitterness of both students and staff. The Soweto riots sparked off sympathetic action in the bush colleges because, notwithstanding their geographical separation, the black universities have close ties of kinship with the life of the urban blacks of Johannesburg and the nation's industrial centres.

The University of Zululand, for example, is in the Natal where it was supposed to service the educational needs of a future Zulu "homeland". But nearly half its students are Zulus from the Soweto area, where most sophisticated black matriculants come from. The University of the North, hundreds of miles from Soweto near the border with Rhodesia, also depends on the Soweto townships for a third of its students. Thus the political concerns of the townships immediately become those of the universities. "We had to do something when we heard the fate of our brothers and sisters at home," says one University of the North student.

Under the Extension of University Education Act which set up the black universities, all black students in South Africa were compelled to attend a black university unless the specialist course they wanted to take was available only at a white university. In such cases, special permission from the appropriate minister is necessary before students can be admitted to a white institution. Until recently, the Government also did its best to persuade the three black universities to recruit students on tribal lines, thereby limiting the higher education opportunities of, for example, a Zulu student to a single institution of under 2,000 students.

The tribal loyalties of the three bush colleges was always an artificial imposition and has broken down under the pressure of practical problems of recruitment. But the universities are still regarded as creatures of apartheid to be accepted only because there is no alternative. "This is the product of a political system and we are deeply suspicious of it. If the white universities were opened to blacks, many of us would prefer to go there," says Dr P. C. Lutshuli, a senior lecturer at the University of Zululand.

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food or blankets for several days. When they came to total nearly all the detainees were found to be innocent of any crime, but very few returned to their studies at the universities. Some were expelled and others shipped across the border to join guerrilla organizations.

A special grievance among black students is that despite being called black universities, the three bush colleges have not yet been fully Africanized. After Soweto, black rectors were appointed for the first time, but the administration remains firmly in the hands of white Afrikaans registrars. Most of them are unquestioning supporters of Government policy.

Professor C. Steenkamp, the white registrar at the University of the North, says the derogatory title of "bush college" was an invention of "political people". He believes the black population in Northern Transvaal has benefited enormously from the employment and development inspired by the university. Desegregating the university would merely create disadvantages for black students, he says.

It would not be wise to see this university overrun by white students. This university has given a lot of esteem to the black communities. We can give black students the special attention they need because of their cultural deprivation. If they had to compete with whites they would find difficulty."

Some members of the black teaching staff agree that black students would find it hard to compete with white universities. Dr L. Mawatha, a member of the education faculty, says special bridging courses might be necessary to enable black matriculants to enter white universities. As for the role of black colleges, there is confusion in our minds about whether to prepare students to compete in the white world or concentrate on reinforcing African culture."

All the African staff, however, voice the same concern: a high proportion of teaching posts being offered to blacks. At the University of Zululand, there are some 90 white staff and only 40 black. There are similar proportions at the University of the North and at both institutions whites dominate the university councils.

Almost all the white lecturers are Afrikaners, who claim that their presence at a black university is perfectly natural. Professor W. Du Plessis, a former teacher from the white University of Pretoria, discounts criticisms of the University of the North as a bush college. That might have been true initially, he says, "but there has been a radical improvement in all our activities over the last three years."

Black colleagues, however, are more cynical about the motives of Afrikaner academics who leave white institutions to teach at black colleges, and achieve international recognition. Some whites genuinely want to uplift blacks, black staff believe, but many more are drafted into bush colleges for political reasons. "The Afrikaners are a highly committed to their people," says one black lecturer. "If they are told to come here, they will come."

Professor Viljoen admits that the policy of isolating black students in the bush colleges has been a failure, and is animated by a redundant political philosophy. He told *The Times*: "The anticipated urbanization it was hoped the three universities would stimulate did not take place. The Verwoerd philosophy was that the urban black was a temporary phenomenon and that nothing should be done to make it permanent. Our view on that has now changed."

There are few signs, however, that any deep structural changes in the South African system. One possibility is the siting of a black university in Soweto. But the Afrikaner-dominated inquiry committee has resisted suggestions from the English-speaking University of Witwatersrand that any future black university should be incorporated in a desegregated campus. Blacks themselves certainly expect no revolutionary changes from Viljoen. A lecturer at Zululand says the prospects for academic overseas is this: the more you struggle South Africa, the better for us."

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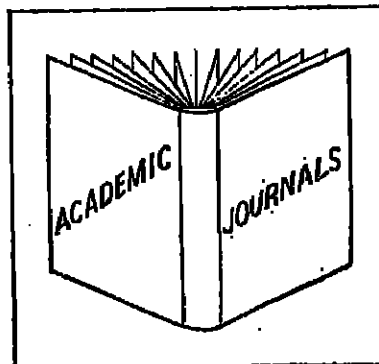
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ment" within universities: who leaves the resource allocation process in many of them hardly able to stand comparison with an unpunctuated game of bingo.

And collectively the volume of the apocalyptic cries of "we're being heard on the national scale, so as to ensure that, when, such a stage in the future, the universities find themselves under a threat, no one will take any notice. And some would say, serve them right."



As the branches of physical science increase in number, and fewer and fewer of us keep up with more than a small number of them, so more and more of our journals become more specialized. Some, like the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, resist the tendency, the "A" *Proceedings* accepting primary papers on all subjects from pure mathematics through physics to chemistry, only the divide between these and the life sciences being recognized in the separate A and B series.

And another unapologetic journal is the highly prestigious *Physical Review Letters*, to which in the United States and to some extent in other countries, physicists hasten to send a preliminary account of their newest discoveries and feel that acceptance is a mark of success. But this is unusual. Most of the primary journals limit their papers to a restricted branch of physics.

Those of the (United Kingdom) Institute of Physics, where before the amalgamation with the Physical Society there was just the *Proceedings of the Physical Society*, there are now *J. Phys.*, *A*, *B*, *C* etc., dealing with nuclear, solid state, molecular physics, and so on. Some commercial journals deal with much smaller parts of the subject, for instance, nuclear resonance, non-crystalline solids, or liquids. One purpose of this article will be to discuss the reasons for this subdivision and to ask whether it has gone too far, in view of what physicists demand of their journals.

Scientific journals started before there were professional physicists, in the case of the natural philosopher. The *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, started in 1665, gives some account of the "present undertakings, studies and labours of the ingenious in many considerable parts of the world". One hundred and thirty-three years later, the first number of the *Philosophical Magazine* did exactly the same thing, and its contents appear to our present taste as a curious mixture. While a paper on "On the Theory of the Structure of Crystals" looks surprisingly modern, perhaps less so (at any rate for the magazine of today) is "Some curious circumstances respecting the two Elephants removed from Paris to the Isle of St. Helena".

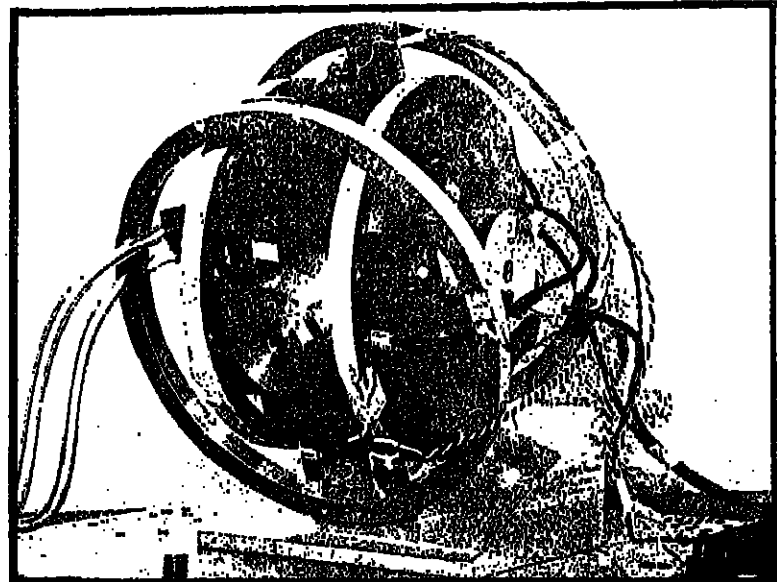
But much of it is straightforward science, including articles on a new metal called Tellurium, the Solar Period of 600 years, and so on, and the place to the bound volume state. The state of the structure of atoms, Philosophical knowledge to every class of society, and to give the public an early account of everything new and curious in the Scientific World, and finally "No Experiments shall be wanting our part to render the Work useful to society, and especially to the Arts and Manufactures of Great Britain, which, as is well known, have been much improved by the progress of the natural sciences".

Now we have the *New Scientist*, *Scientific American*, and *Research* to do this. The *Philosophical Magazine* on the other hand has developed as a primary physicist's journal and early in this century we find the epoch-making papers of Rutherford and Bohr published in it. Some time after the First World War, the Department of the whole transferred its allegiance to the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, under the influence of the Society, the *Philosophical Magazine* has been transformed into a journal of the Society, and its various branches of the "Philosophical Sciences". How the purpose of our primary journals has changed!

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On whether this is desirable or not there are different opinions. Some would like a unified scheme under the Institute of Physics or the European Physical Society, which does in fact endorse many European journals. Those who speak for the independent community are doubtless justified, but perhaps one can honestly believe

Essential research papers for the physicists of our time



Clarifying the obscure: "Physicists want above all things that their work should be read."

Sir Nevill Mott continues our series on academic journals with an assessment of their role in the sphere of physics.

and the *Annalen der Physik* (both privately owned), and it was hoped to try to make a career in the subject without some knowledge of the German language.

Now the strength and prestige of American physics, together with our own, is such that European and Japanese physicists want to be read in English-speaking countries and publish mainly in English, even in their own journals. Only in the Soviet Union is publication in any other language (Russian) the norm.

The development of the *Philosophical Magazine* since the war may give some light on the pressures on a scientific publisher (Taylor and Francis) and I can write about it with knowledge since I was editor for a short period and have been advisor to the journal ever since.

All journals had a hard time during the war and perhaps the standard of papers accepted was not very high. When just after the war, the Soviet Union is publication in any other language (Russian) the norm.

In fact there is something unstable about the contents of a journal that does not define its field too clearly. If a lot of good papers appear in some narrow field, others in that field come to join them while authors with slightly different interests go elsewhere.

This process leads at one stage to the subject matter of *Philosophical Magazine* being almost confined to papers that deal with the defects in metallic crystals. Now a deliberate attempt is being made to bring in other branches of solid state physics to share this, the journal has been divided into two parts, A and B, essentially for mechanical and electronic aspects of solid state.

The magazine is, of course, a privately owned journal, in contrast with the many periodicals published by Pergamon Press, North Holland, Elsevier and other firms. In this they contrast with the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, the *Journal of Physics*, *A*, *B*, *C* etc. of the Institute of Physics and the *Journal de Physique* in France, and of course the massive and successful *Physical Review* (the four parts for nuclear, solid state, etc.) published by the American Institute of Physics. It is my impression that this journal, together with *Physical Review Letters*, and the journals of the other member societies of the AIP, holds a near monopoly of the American physics publications, and that the privately owned national and "international" journals play a much larger role in Europe.

that some competition is useful, and that an author whose paper is turned down by the referees of his national journal should have a second court of appeal.

Certainly in the United States refereeing for the *Physical Review* is often harsh and some think arbitrary, and American authors do, from time to time, prefer a European journal, perhaps especially for papers containing new but controversial ideas. So a certain variety in our journals is, many believe, all to the good.

But perhaps the variety has become too great. Journals, whether private or the property of societies, have to be sold and are rarely sold at a profit. The main outlet is to libraries. Libraries will buy them, if they can afford them, because the scientists ask for them. So, before a journal can afford them, because the scientists ask for them. So, before a journal can afford them, because the scientists ask for them.

Physicists want above all things that their work should be read, or at any rate known, by their peers worldwide. Their careers and reputations depend on it. Few would willingly publish in a journal that was not taken by all the major physical institutes or by the Cavendish. Secondly, they want speed of publication, and finally they want reasonably cheap reprints so that they can send their articles to the many people they know in the extra field. In case perhaps the chosen journal does not appear on his or her desk. Now the libraries, and still more individuals, are more likely to take a journal if the price for each page is not too high, and the price depends, of course, on the circulation. If this is only 500 copies or so, the price will certainly be high. And this counts against the small journal—even though the cost for a few copies of an expensive journal may be more than for many more of the cheaper, more comprehensive publications.

Another factor is the low price per page of the *American Physical Review*, both because of its large circulation but even more because it charges authors (or usually their laboratories) a fairly high fee per page. This policy has not been adopted by European journals, perhaps if any journal did adopt it, authors would go elsewhere. Only the *American Institute of Physics* has the strength to do it.

In the United States, as I have said, privately owned journals can play a considerably smaller part than in Europe, and outside the journals of the American Institute of Physics most remaining papers go to the so-called international journals published in Europe. Among the *Physical Review* appears in four parts, A, General Physics; B, Condensed Matter (that is, solids and liquids); C, Nuclear Physics; D, Atomic and Molecular Physics.

The *Journal of Applied Physics* and *Journal of Chemical Physics* are both massive publications from the same institute. A privately owned journal, *Annals of Physics*, is published by Academic Press,

New York and London. The editors say that it is intended to provide a medium for original work of broad significance, and that the authors should write so that their papers may be read by the widest possible audience, and encourage those who have interests in several fields of physics and who like to think of physics as a unified structure of high aesthetic appeal. They have set authors a hard task—titles such as "Coulomb Correction to Elastic Phonon-Nucleus Scattering in the Eikonal Model".

In England the *Proceedings (A)* and *Transactions of the Royal Society* have already been mentioned. The *Journal of Physics* publishes the *Journal of Physics* in the following parts: A, Mathematical and General Physics; B, Atomic and Molecular Physics; C, Solid State Physics; D, Applied Physics; E, Scientific Instruments; and F, Medical Physics. Nuclear Physics. All have been started since the amalgamation of the Institute and the Physical Society in 1951.

The division between solid state and metal physics is rather an arbitrary one, and was probably made simply because of the number of contributors. It is satisfactory to note how many papers from overseas are published in these journals, including some from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries and indeed from the United States. So many recently as to constitute a problem for the publishers.

This is not due to any laxity in refereeing is shown by the fact that papers turned down by the Institute do from time to time appear in the *Physical Review*, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and the price of rejection rate is fairly common for physics journals. Other publications by academics and societies are of course in the Soviet journals, published in Russian, but translated by the American Institute, the *French Journal de Physique* and, one of the most important in that country, the Japanese *Journal of Physics*. This is entirely in English.

Turning now to privately owned journals, the *Philosophical Magazine* has already been described. *Malabarba Physics* (published by Malabarba Physics) is a journal published by a considerable number from Robert Maxwell's Oxford office, including *Physics and Chemistry of Solids*, and *Solid State Communications*. Also, and this is a highly debatable matter, is a joint venture between commercial firms and the Institute, *Optical Acta*, published by Taylor and Francis, is recognized by the Institute as the journal for optics in this country, the Institute appointing its editorial board, and its relationship of this kind has also been worked out for Pergamon's *Plasma Physics*, *Physics in Medicine and Biology* is the official journal of the British Medical Association, and is published by the Institute of Physics.

In Germany, the *Annalen der Physik* (founded in 1790 and edited

for Leipzig in the German Democratic Republic) and the *Zeitschrift für Physik* (Springer, West Germany) publish mainly in English. Surprisingly, the *German Physics Status* seems one of the most successful journal coming from the two countries.

It attracts papers from East and Western Europe and it is used by Russian scientists to want their work to be read in West. A firm with many specialized journals, the *Holland*, which publishes others the *Journals of Non-Crystalline Solids*, or *Crystal Growth*, *Journal of Materials*, *Physics and Surface Science*, *Solid State Chemistry*, is very close to physics. This *Journal of Low Temperature Physics* from Plenum, The *Journal of Chemical Physics* has been typical for nuclear physics.

The small, privately owned journal is, of course, started by a man which hopes to make a profit from it. It would not do so, however, unless a need for it was felt in a part of the scientific community. The first thing the firm has to do is to find an editor. It is said of the activities of one man that the price of a professor was a lunch at the Savoy—and the doubt the prospect of there is a journal in the market to many in the academic community.

Whatever small fee is paid is probably a minor part of the attention; it can rarely if ever be enough to change a man's lifestyle. It is perhaps the feeling of doing a service to the community that is the subject, seeing what one's peers are up to, choosing referees with their help saying yes or no. With luck the editor's friends at a lunch at the Savoy—and the doubt the prospect of there is a journal in the market to many in the academic community.

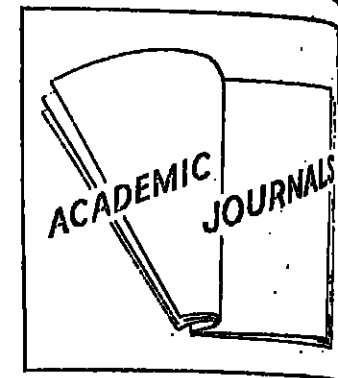
So an advisory committee is formed and the journal is launched. The library grows—but only if it survives.

Of course the primary journal to which a physicist sends his work hoping it will be accepted and (for the American journals) paying good dollars are not the only ones. There are also journals containing longer articles summarizing the present position of some branch of the subject. These are usually invited and it is to be expected that they will be accepted.

In the United States, *Reviews of Modern Physics* are published by the Institute, in West Germany, *Festschriften* (Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zürich) are published by academics and societies are of course in the Soviet journals, published in Russian, but translated by the American Institute, the *French Journal de Physique* and, one of the most important in that country, the Japanese *Journal of Physics*. This is entirely in English.

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In Germany, the *Annalen der Physik* (founded in 1790 and edited

BOOKS

Sartre's search for the concrete universal

Sartre by Peter Caws
Routledge and Kegan Paul, £8.95
ISBN 0 7100 0314 5

The Work of Sartre
Volume one: Search for Freedom
by István Mészáros
Harvester Press, £12.00 and £4.95
ISBN 0 85527 961 7 and 752 1

Sartre's Marxism
by Mark Poster
Pluto Press, £6.95 and £2.95
ISBN 0 86104 085 8 and 084 8

Although Sartre is still alive, it is clear that his work can now be regarded as complete; there is unlikely to be a substantial addition to the "five or six million words of his published works", even if some of the two million or so which were lost or abandoned later get published. The second volume of *Le chemin de la raison dialectique* will not be written, nor the later volumes of *L'Idiot de la famille*. We will never see Madame Bovary through Sartre's eyes.

In 1945 Sartre wrote, "It is not pleasant in one's lifetime to be treated as a public monument." In 1979 he is clearly that, the most conspicuous figure in the intellectual life of postwar France. That this is so, is a source of regret to many. The young generation of philosophers seem to exist largely on their writings from him, even though they either do not realize it or are unable to bring themselves to admit it. Analytic philosophers still tend to deny him the status of a philosopher, although this is beginning to change. Peter Caws's book appears in a series entitled "The Arguments of the Philosophers", which is intended to provide a contemporary assessment and history of the entire course of philosophy and published by a company so firmly associated with contemporary Anglo-Saxon philosophy, it is canonization indeed.

It is not only philosophers who have been strongly moved by Sartre. The Church has placed his books in the Index; the Marxists have alternately vilified and praised him; he has been offered and refused the Nobel Prize for literature; attempts have been made to assassinate him; he has been charged with the French Government and caused them to climb down. Mészáros compares him with Picasso, in that both produce "representative life-works", in which the whole is greater than the parts. It is clear that the second half of the twentieth century would have been intellectually less interesting without Sartre. This both the reason for and the difficulty of the renewed interest in him.

Mészáros claims that the work does constitute a unity, or totality, and one which was not preconceived. "He constantly changes and revises his previous positions. . . . Success and failure thus become very relative terms for Sartre: they pass into one another." He characterizes Sartre's success as a "single-facetedness of subjectivity and objectivity", and elsewhere refers to it or to him, as a "concrete universal". The Hegelian phrase has hardly been used in Britain since the period of the dominance of the Idealists. It would not be unfair to summarize Mészáros's book as an attempt to show what this means in the context of the twentieth century. We have only the faintest idea of what it is, but that it does mean this, as a totality, that the whole is used to cast light on each part of it. In the future no one will be able to write Sartre without first studying Mészáros.

To invoke the Hegelian Idealists is not as foolish as it might appear. Of course he had not read them, but one of the failures of the analytic tradition in dealing with what it has not seen, has often been discussing the same problems as those philosophers who are included in the English canon. One way of looking at him, for example, is as a Hume who has forgotten the metaphysical worries by which he was haunted. If Sartre were to indulge in such a game, it would turn out to be something more than a mere pastime, would it not come to reveal

some facet of man's search for being. Hume chose it as an innocent amusement, an escape from worries. For Sartre there are no innocent activities; everything we do carries a metaphysical charge. Men ski, they would say, for pleasure; Sartre asks why they can take pleasure in this activity, for it is not as innocent of metaphysical or ontological presuppositions as it seems. And he goes on to argue that, for these ontological reasons, skiing is superior to ice-skating. If Hume preferred backgammon to whist, this would be for him an arbitrary matter, something purely individual. For Sartre there must be a reason, and existential psychoanalysis is the discovery of such reasons. The danger of such a method is that his particular prejudices seem to become part of the human condition as such, and vice versa is not something Sartre dislikes but what we must all dislike.

This is not just an arbitrary quirk of Sartre's. Mészáros refers to "turning into necessity the scraps of contingency as encountered in everyday circumstances." This is Sartre's project as a thinker or writer. One way of expressing this is to say that a self which was a mere collection would not be, in any proper sense of the word, a self. Only something which is unified could count as such. Sartre's project is to show that the concrete universal is merely particular. Hence self-realization is a matter of uniting the subjective and the objective, the concrete and the universal.

This is expressed in Bradleian terms, whereas Sartre talks in terms of fundamental project and authenticity. For Bradley, as for Hegel, morality as a matter of rules to be followed represents a low level of insight; a higher one is that of self-realization, where one who calls it himself a moralist, such a notion has little to do with morality at all, partly because no prior specification can be laid down about the nature of the self that is to be realized. It is thus to reduce ethics to life, in a matter of arbitrary caprice. And the same charge has been brought against the ideal of authenticity. Yet the majority of those who have written about him have seen Sartre as a passionate moral philosopher, and have demanded that he tell them what to do, or have marked it as a failure that he does not do this. Mészáros argues well that this is not a failure but part of the essence of Sartre's moral philosophy. Certainly he has, on occasions, and either he has rejected the result, as with the lecture "Existentialism is a Humanism", or he has not published what he has written—there are numerous instances in which he attempted to fulfil the promise, given at the end of *Being and Nothingness*.

Caws finds this failure a "basic ambiguity" because Sartre can find "no objective grounds for his judgments." He goes on to say some interesting and enlightening things about the way Sartre thinks of morality. Caws continues to believe that ethics requires to be founded, his careful analysis of the actual arguments—or examples that serve as arguments—given in the text leads him to conclude that Sartre's morality at all but with pretence, he seems to regard the later works, as the *Critique*, as in some sense a repudiation of the earlier, as the substitution of the moral for the social or practical for the moral. It is this puzzling, for people to find that the whole is used to cast light on each part of it. In the future no one will be able to write Sartre without first studying Mészáros.

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Sartre in 1945. The photograph is taken from Sartre by himself (Pluto Press, £1.95), an illustrated transcript of the biographical film by Alexandre Astruc and Michel Contat, first shown at the Cannes Film Festival in 1976.

bad faith, to that peculiar form of self-deception which is condemned so often both philosophically and fictionally. But the condemnation here that for Bradley too the search for the realized self was an endless and contradictory quest; though in one who sees the situation clearly could want to be in bad faith, to have a lie in the soul. Such a realization is internal, and comes from one's own desire to be authentic. It is something that each will discover for himself if he tries to grasp or understand his "self". To say this is to come very close to talk of "self-realization", where again the internal is the self.

Another way of putting this is to talk of a search for "being"; in Mészáros's words: "The moon that determines the movements of Sartre's ideal waves is his radical quest for unfolding the fundamental dimensions of being. In a world of distracting compromises and temptations, offering lines of easy resistance which lead to disaster through unfounded self-assurance and the promise of comfort."

Here Sartre's quest is radically different from that of Hegel, for whom the individual almost drops out of account, and there is only being to be revealed. For Sartre it is the revealed of the individual which is central. Yet that being cannot be attained; in a well-known phrase Sartre says "Man is a useless passion". In spite of his own later criticism of the necessary being of the desire to become God, a desire which could not logically be fulfilled. Nevertheless, to attempt to escape from the dilemma is to deny one's freedom, to tell him bad faith. Caws sees this aspect of Sartre's thought exemplifying an implicit contradiction in "existential morality", whereas Mészáros regards it as part of his

attempt to explore the human predicament to the limit, a paradoxical but necessary demand of existence. Perhaps it should be remembered here that for Bradley too the search for the realized self was an endless and contradictory quest; though in one who sees the situation clearly could want to be in bad faith, to have a lie in the soul. Such a realization is internal, and comes from one's own desire to be authentic. It is something that each will discover for himself if he tries to grasp or understand his "self". To say this is to come very close to talk of "self-realization", where again the internal is the self.

However, some have thought he does find a solution in a conversion to Marxism. For me, I think, one to grasp or understand his "self". To say this is to come very close to talk of "self-realization", where again the internal is the self.

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but rather part of the whole argument of the *Critique* that only individuals are real in the full sense of the word. Even the group *en fusion* which comes nearest to being a collective entity is for Sartre only real in the minds of those making it up, as is shown by the need for the oath and terror to maintain it in being once the primary revolutionary moment has passed. Incidentally, this is one of the places where translation can mislead, as Caws points out: "group in fusion" readers Sartre's sense better than Poster's "fused group" because the latter implies an established totality, instead of a not too substantial totalization which requires to be maintained in being by the efforts of its members. Sartre may apparently express, at the end of this book, views which are not too different from those of Marx, but in fact the basis of these views is radically non-Marxist. He is still pursuing the same goal, which is perhaps shown by his abandoning the second volume of the *Critique* to write an even longer work on *Laubert*. Unfortunately neither Caws nor Poster devotes any detailed examination to the role of the Third in unfolding any couple. Close attention to that argument would, I think, reveal the deep continuity, as also does the starting point of the whole work, individual praxis for the satisfaction of need. Sartre is clear that this is a logical, not a historical, orientation, but the fact that the whole enterprise rests on individualist foundations seems to be un-Marxist, or at least to point back to the early Marx rather than the author of *Capital*.

We do not yet have Mészáros's second volume, so it is not clear how he will deal with these issues. I, for one, eagerly await it. There are, however, some hints towards the end of the first volume that he is critical of Sartre's "analytic" individualism, yet recognizes at the same time that these "problematic features" also ground "some of the greatest insights of Sartre's philosophy." One of the problems he hints at is how it is possible to find shared meanings on the basis of a radical individualism. In the *Critique* Sartre criticizes the Marxists for talking of men as if they only become human on the day they get their first pay packet. There is a sense in which he is guilty of the same offence, for the for-itself seems in *Being and Nothingness* to upsurge into the world fully fledged, and the individual who, even logically, begins by praxis to satisfy his need as an adult. Shared meanings arise before, again logically, and not just genetically, such activity is possible.

Nevertheless both Mészáros and Caws agree that Sartre's search for the concrete universal is important for our age. I am inclined to think that it is of particular significance at the present moment in this country when too many who do not know much philosophy are finding the essay contradictory. For Sartre figures a source of attraction. Those who think there is illumination in Derrida, Foucault and Lacan without a knowledge of Sartre are in danger of deluding themselves and of selling their pupils short.

As Caws concludes, one of the principal virtues of Sartre is that he firmly believes that philosophy is accessible to everyone. "It is not the province of a professional elite but an engagement with a condition which is common to all." This may be part of the reason why so many contemporary British philosophers mistrust and reject him, often without any close acquaintance. Warnock has claimed that philosophers have their own professional concerns, and have seldom profitably engaged in *weltanschauungen* or wide-ranging surveys of the human condition. When placed against the example of such a figure as Sartre, the solutions of technical problems for their own sake hardly deserves the name of "philosophy" and many, when faced with this attempt at boundary drawing, must have wondered whether it was for this reason that they devoted themselves to such a study. Neither Plato nor Socrates would have been attainted with what Warnock thinks as if Sartre thinks there could be a common experience which was not that of separate individuals.

It is not a matter of a tendency

Anthony Manier

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Union View

Polytechnics: the local dimension

One of the saddest features of the short history of the polytechnics has been the almost constant headline-making conflict between the institutions, the DES, and the local authorities, or LEAs. It was accepted from the outset that the polytechnics had an important "local" role and, even though that role was not very exactly defined, it has been deliberately strengthened over the last few years.

However, it has been even less clear what the role of the LEAs has been or what it should have been. (As the season of goodwill approached, the association of county councils was found making proposals for tighter control over financing and staffing of the polytechnics while, simultaneously, some directors of polytechnics were recommending corporate status for their institutions which would thus be freed from LEA control altogether.)

The polytechnics have involved themselves with their local communities through the provision of part-time and short, specialist courses. There has been a rather larger enrolment of local students in polytechnics than in universities for three main reasons: the attraction of significant numbers of mature students on to vocational courses, the close links with FE colleges of the locality which act as feeders for the professional (non-degree) courses and the relatively poor provision of hall accommodation compared with universities. Neither of these phenomena seems to have been affected by LEA participation.

APT

small) part of the polytechnic activity, should be their primary interest.

While the comments made here may fall too harshly on some LEAs, they would, in general, be subscribed to by most polytechnic staff, either because they are true or, where it is often just as true, they are false to be true. Yet there is another aspect of LEAs which is called into question through their relationship with the polytechnics. Do the local authorities actually exist?

Whenever a search is made for the role of the LEAs, then it very quickly becomes apparent that it is the LEAs as a group which have a voice, and not the LEAs individually. Councilors often complain that the policies which they have to operate are not discussed locally, but it is often just as true that such bodies as AMA (Association of Metropolitan Authorities), CLIA (Council of Local Education Authorities) or LACSAB (Local Authority Conditions of Service Advisory Board). These bodies approximate to the national government organisations (perhaps pangs where the p stands for "pseudo") The dictates of these bodies are quoted as reasons for not making

decisions at local level. Should a polytechnic wish to give merit increments in order to keep one lecturer or to pay added increments to attract another, then the LEA will refer the matter to the LEA, the Burnham Committee of reference in the sure hope that such an initiative will be denied: a university, with no "local" connexion, would have no such difficulty.

In the matter of overseas students, it is CLEA which has supplied the figures on which are based the proposals for polytechnic fees higher than those in universities: it is the local polytechnics which will lose students and revenue and, possibly, jobs.

The claim is often made by the LEAs that they are too often dictated to on a national basis by the DES. Yet, on one of the few occasions where there have been written submissions, we find the DES urging a local autonomy which is denied by the LEAs themselves. When APT asked ACAS to adjudicate on their recognition for local bargaining, it was the contention of the LEAs that they were not local bodies at all. The DES stated that they considered that any agreement reached... about conditions of service constituted recommendations and, as such, was not binding upon LEAs. The evidence of the local authorities was that they "regard the recommendations about conditions of service nationally agreed... as made on behalf of, and binding upon, LEAs." Thus, in dealing with the polytechnics, the LEAs often seem to be in a position of self-contradiction. In seeking to recognize the local authority role, one is led to quote the first two lines of the old poem: As I was going up the stair, I met a man who wasn't there, As I was going down the stair, I met a man who wasn't there, He wasn't there again today, I wish that man would go away.

Tony Pointon

The author is national secretary of the Association of Polytechnic Teachers.

The case for creating a new quango



Keith Hampson

It is a brave man who dares to recommend that the government establish a new powerful quango. But Monty Finniston's enquiry into the engineering profession proposes just that—a quango to be called the Engineering Authority, with over 100 members drawn from a regional structure to body.

The suggested scale of the new body and its regional organisation is a rather bold move. It is assumed that the education of engineers is too important to be left to the universities and the professional bodies. The Engineering Authority, which means action has to be taken on the higher education front. For 80 per cent of all engineers now come through the university and polytechnic degree courses.

and commercial as well as industrial and academic fields.

In Britain we face the converse. We have never had an overall system of technical education. We have never accorded significant prestige to those who are engaged in technical activity. Our engineers are not well paid and it is therefore not surprising that our ablest young people are not drawn into the engineering profession.

Most entrants to the profession in the UK undertake a three-year engineering degree and after some five years of experience and training in the field, they are entitled to be considered for chartered status. Only in Britain is the recognition of the quality and standing of an engineer dependent on membership of a professional body.

Post-graduate training is of variable quality and is frequently dissociated from the formal instruction received at undergraduate level. Both the Finniston committee and the Conservative Party's own report of last year (*The Engineering Profession*) decided that the unrelated character of these two equally critical aspects of training was a serious handicap to the education of top quality engineers in this country.

Professional attempts have been made to overcome the difficulties, particularly in the creation of a variety of sandwich courses. But overall there has been reluctance to change the present system and the practical aspects of acquiring professional skills are still expected to be superimposed at a later date once the student enters industry.

If engineering is to make a greater contribution to manufacturing performance and to the creation of wealth in Britain, much will depend on how companies employ engineers.

But this is a chicken-and-egg argument: is it that industry offers poor pay and prospects or that the education system offers poor quality recruits? The answer must now break into the circle—what means action has to be taken on the higher education front. For 80 per cent of all engineers now come through the university and polytechnic degree courses.

guardian of its own educational standards—will be threatened by the new statutory body proposed by Finniston. This is understandable. But why should the setting-up of an unacceptable authority mean an unacceptable intervention? The standard of engineering departments is already monitored with varying degrees of effectiveness—by the professional institutions and at least two of these bodies have asked for changes in the content of degree courses. Universities have proved more than ready to fall into line with the wish of Government and the UGC to create a range of elite, four-year engineering courses. We therefore have an important precedent for earmarking funds.

There is already much dissatisfaction within the university engineering departments. Only two years ago the Conference of Engineering Professors argued that the traditional UGC funding arrangements were "not well suited to the development of an effective educational system for engineers."

It is worth remembering that the engineering authority would not just be registering engineers who could show that they had satisfactorily completed one of the new education and training packages. It would also have the task of vetting and registering companies to whom the universities could turn for their joint ventures. It could also enable Britain to better match the Japanese, whose engineering system is geared to first identifying the gap in the market and then relating research to the design of an appropriate product.

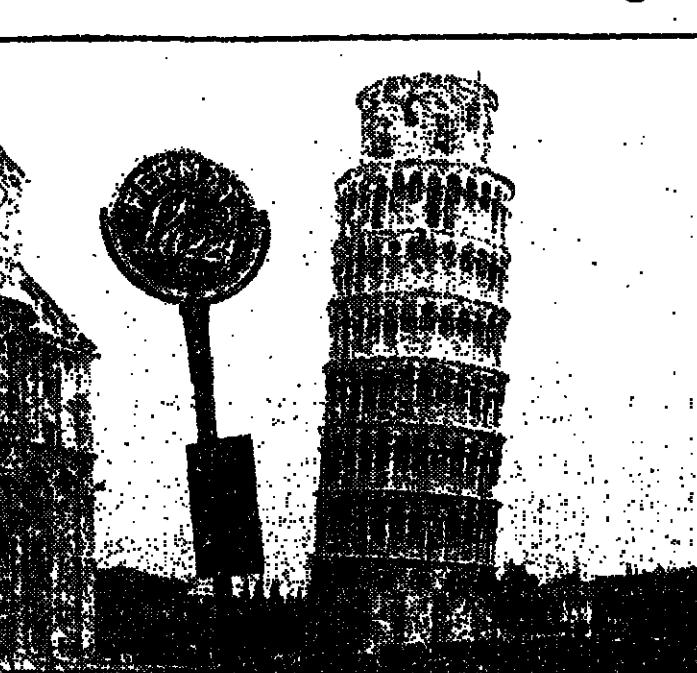
The priority and status accorded to engineering in other countries is the reason why the engineering authority would not just be registering engineers who could show that they had satisfactorily completed one of the new education and training packages. It would also have the task of vetting and registering companies to whom the universities could turn for their joint ventures. It could also enable Britain to better match the Japanese, whose engineering system is geared to first identifying the gap in the market and then relating research to the design of an appropriate product.

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Don's diary



Plus: scene of last August's fifth International Congress on the Enlightenment

Ten years ago I had what I have always thought would remain the most terrifying experience of my academic life. As a professional historian, I went to a meeting of the American Historical Association. No doubt these vast gatherings soon become familiar to those in search of jobs and contacts in America, but the sight of the Washington DC Sheraton so bulging with historians that you could be sure that everybody you saw was one, was an unerving experience.

What could one individual possibly hope to say or do in his chosen discipline with so many other historical lemmings pouring along the same path? I had known they existed, of course; but I would have preferred not to see them, all together in one place—much less to be forced to realise that I was one of them.

Hoping to escape, I went to a meeting on my own period, the eighteenth century. But even here there must have been well over 100 interested scholars in the room. I left vowing that I should never get involved in anything like this again.

Imagine my devastation when, 10 years on and no longer a stranger to academic gatherings, I found myself caught up in something far more terrifying—a convention of no less than 1,300 experts on the eighteenth century alone.

The occasion was the Fifth International Congress on the Enlightenment, which met in Pisa last August. This time they filled not just a single hotel, but the whole town. Indeed, they spilled over into hotels 10 miles away, and had to be brought in daily by special coaches.

At every turn you met congressists recognizable by their badges and official congress folders, all decorated with the congress motif—a staring, unblinking eye taken (of course!) from a plate in the *Encyclopaedia*.

In the restaurants, in the cathedral, up the leaning tower, in the bookshops, in the museums, and above all, of course, in the Palace of Wisdom (so called) where the congress was transacted business. Everybody was there: the Italian organizers proudly announced, except the Russians; and you could believe them.

There were Japanese and Indian experts on Diderot. There were hundreds of enthusiastic Italian students, without whom the whole thing could not have functioned. There were casual, polyglot Americans; dapper French in sharp suits complaining about foreigners and their "way and fair sprinkling of British. In baggy clothes and sandals, not minding the foreigners but not happy with the heat.

The organization and hospitality of the congress were really excellent. True, the beds were still being made up when we arrived; the gladioli for the distinguished "visitors" dais arrived halfway through the opening ceremony; and University

ornamental palms for the entrance of at least one hotel did not materialize until the affair was almost over.

But there was a helpful multilingual secretariat, coach trips to local places of interest, free cold drinks in the heat of the afternoon, concourse in the evening, and on the first night there was an open-air buffet of incredible lavishness whose cost defies imagination.

A fine human holiday, then—but what about the Enlightenment? A glance at the schedule of papers brought back that depression I had last experienced in Washington, DC. No eighteenth-century stone was left unturned, as the proceedings of the congress will make clear when they are published next year. Nobody could possibly have gone to all the sessions where there was something of interest. There were papers on the arts, the sciences, on politics, on book-selling, on periodisation. What a problem!

Choose between such scholarly delights as "A Rumanian hypothesis of the problematic of origins" or "The use of archaizing postures and modes in drama, or contributions which promised a particularly holistic conception of the Enlightenment, emphasizing cognitive and affective empirical psychology" or showed how eighteenth-century novels established a special mission for women within the context of a transformed *oikos*?

In the face of such riches, large numbers of congressists seem to have resolved their embarrassment by going to napping at all. After all, it will all be in print before long; the rooms were cramped, the seats hard, the acoustics impossible. If the windows and shutters were closed, it was too hot; if open, traffic noise from outside was deafening.

All the more sensible, then, to get on with the real business of the congress: cultivation. The men who set things done in Cambridge, it used to be said, are those who walk up and down King's Parade every afternoon of their lives. The Enlightenment scholars who go places, on this showing, are those who walk around the congress court-yard throughout the proceedings—seeing and being seen, meeting, gossiping, buttonholing, poliocking, pointscoring, flocking round the famous, sizing up the rest for potential but resolutely avoiding the working sessions.

As the end approached, and the souvenir postcards of Voltaire and Rousseau went on sale, interest focused increasingly on elections for the next international congress. The next world congress, the next congress—where? Brussels? Budapest? Munich?

And was it entirely my imagination that in the corner of the eye printed at the head of the congress notepaper, a war seemed to be forming?

William Doyle

The author is Senior Lecturer in the Department of History at York through the opening ceremony; and University

Careers Officers

Salary £4,644 to £5,547

We are looking for qualified and/or experienced careers officer to serve in West, South, and East Devon, to be based at Plymouth, Paignton and Exeter respectively.

Students currently studying for the diploma in careers guidance will be considered.

A particular interest in some work with the handicapped could be welcomed for the East Devon post.

Application forms and details available from Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Exeter; telephone Exeter 77977, extension 2031 (stamped addressed envelope required), returnable by December 21, 1979.

DEVON

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING
Education Department

Senior Administrative Assistant

£5,610-£6,480
Grade AP5/SO1

Required to take responsibility for the sub-section dealing with improvements, repairs and maintenance of educational buildings. The post requires considerable initiative in consulting with headteachers and technical officers. Experience of similar work in an Education Department is desirable.

Application form and further details available from:

Director of Educational Services (Ref. JS), Mercury House, Mercury Gardens, Romford, RM1 3DR.

Closing date for applications 14 days from appearance of advertisement.

MANAGER

Borough Training Workshop

£6,981-£7,884 p.a. inc.

Required as soon as possible to be responsible for helping to set up, advertising and developing a new unit catering for unemployed young people aged 16-18 under the Youth Opportunities Programme of the Manpower Services Commission. Industrial experience and experience of further education/training of young people required.

General relocation scheme. NJC conditions of service. The post is currently subject to a reference to the Clegg Commission on pay comparability.

Application forms from the Administration Manager, Room 706, Brent House, High Road, Wembley, Middlesex, returnable 21st December 1979. Telephone 01-803 0371 (24 hour Answering Service). Reference number T/35/JO, must be quoted.

London Borough of
BRENT

SOUTH GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

THREE CAREERS OFFICERS AP2-4

QUALIFIED: £3,953-£5,067 p.a.

EXPERIENCED: £3,598-£4,791 p.a.

REF: 203/209/210. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and/or experienced persons for the posts of Careers Officers. The successful applicants will be required to undertake careers advisory duties throughout High Schools in this County, among pupils of various abilities. Commending salary will be dependent on qualifications and experience. Further particulars available on application form.

Application form, returnable by 18th December 1979, available from the Personnel Officer, 9th Floor, County Headquarters, Newpark Road, Cardiff, Tel. 0222 69966, Ext. 3411/2.



THE METHODIST CHURCH DIVISION OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH

NORTHERN REGION

REGIONAL YOUTH OFFICER

The Methodist Church is looking for a trained and experienced person to fill a vacancy in the field staff appointments. The Regional Youth Officer will be responsible for recruiting, training and supporting volunteer youth and community workers. In consultation with Methodist Ministers and other groups. This post provides opportunities for people with initiative and drive to develop new areas of work for young people and to explore and take agreed action to maintain a Christian Education programme in the Church's Youth Work. Salary—Southbury, main range, for youth service officers, 12-16.

Further details and application form from: David Pendle, MDEY(T), 2 Chester House, Pages Lane, London, N10 1PR. Closing date for applications—December 17th, 1979.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT

PO1 (D/E), Salary £2,654-£7,719 inclusive.

This post will provide initial experience in education administration. The successful candidate will have an opportunity to acquire experience in most areas of the service before seeking promotion with this Authority or some other, to a more senior post in education administration.

Applicants should have good teaching experience in school or college preferably at a senior level. A mileage allowance will be paid. Contributions may be made towards removal, disturbance or separation expenses and legal fees incurred in house sale or purchase.

Application forms and further details from Director of Education, Civic Centre, Lampton Road, Hounslow TW3 4DN. Tel: 01-570 7728, ext. 3632.

HOUNSLOW

WEST GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

CAREERS OFFICER

Ref: SVP/037/567

The successful applicant will specialize in Careers work with Handicapped young persons. Applicants should preferably hold the Diploma in Careers Guidance or be otherwise suitably qualified and experienced.

Salary: £5,220 to £5,547 per annum.

For application forms write to County Clerk, Central Personnel Unit, The Guildhall, Swansea, enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope.

Application forms to be returned as soon as possible.

Any form of canvassing will disqualify. Please quote appropriate reference number.

City of Salford

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

CAREERS OFFICER

Ref: 7257/TES

AP 3/4 £4,080-£5,067 p.a. (Qualification Bar at £4,533 p.a.)

The successful applicant will provide a vocational guidance and employment service to young people in liaison with careers teachers backed up by visiting facilities and careers information service for young people and their parents. Applicants should preferably hold the Diploma of Careers Guidance or its equivalent. Commending salary will be dependent on qualifications and experience. Further particulars available on application form.

Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, Salford Civic Centre, Swinton, Manchester, M27 2BN. Tel: 061 793 9169. Closing date: 21st December.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION (Personnel)

P.O.2 (G/H), Salary £5,094-£9,522 inclusive.

The person appointed to this post will head a Division concerned with all staff employed in the Education service in Hounslow. Applicants should preferably have an overall knowledge of relevant salaries, wages and conditions of service documents and agreements and have ability to organize the work of the Division. Close co-operation with senior colleagues in the Education, Treasurer's and Central Personnel Departments is essential. A mileage allowance will be paid. Contributions may be made towards removal, disturbance or separation expenses and legal fees incurred in house sale or purchase.

Application forms and further details from Director of Education, Civic Centre, Lampton Road, Hounslow TW3 4DN. Tel: 01-570 7728 Ext. 3632.

HOUNSLOW

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY

Assistant Examinations Officer

We require a suitably qualified person for this post, which becomes vacant early in the New Year. The post involves general administration of examinations for "A" level to postgraduate, with assessment of course and institutions, supervision of support staff and some committee work and report writing.

The successful candidate is likely to be a graduate or equivalent, aged 25 plus, with some knowledge of chemistry. A knowledge of the further education system is highly desirable, as is some experience in a professional body or other educational institution. The post will be useful.

Starting salary—negotiable within the range £3,812 to £5,070 per annum plus £550 per annum London weighting. Contributory pension scheme and other fringe benefits.

Further details and application forms from:

Mrs. S. Sheldon, Assistant Personnel Officer, The Royal Institute of Chemistry, 20 Russell Square, London WC1A 5DT. Telephone: 01-580 3482

SHIRECLIFFE COLLEGE SHEFFIELD

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT (Grade III) OF SOCIAL HEALTH & WELFARE

Salary in the range of £9,031 to £9,976 (plus £72 supplement).

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post.

Applicants should possess relevant professional/academic qualifications and have had related industrial experience. The post will involve administrative responsibilities in relation to the total College and responsibilities of a Head of Department in the management and organization of courses and curricula development in Social, Health and Welfare Studies.

Application forms and further details are available from The Chief Administrative Officer, Shirecliffe College, Shirecliffe Road, Sheffield S5 8XZ. Tel. (0742) 73051. Applications from qualified teachers wishing to gain experience of child-care work in a residential school would be considered.

PUBLISHING MANAGER

sought by
The Country's Largest
Youth Organisation

THE JOB

Responsibility for production of the Organisation's publications from page layout to final proof, and man manuscript to finished product, by negotiating with outside publishers, the Organisation's co-publishing policy. Specific duties include: Planning, editing, proof-reading, and final production of all publications. Should be between 30 and 50 with at least five years' managerial experience in publishing to a very high standard.

THE PERSON

Salary negotiable: London weighting £200 p.a. 25 days Holiday plus bank holidays: House: Lunch: Pension: Staff Restaurant: Contributory Pension Scheme.

Application Form and Job Specification from Personnel Manager, 01-584 6942, Ext. 46 or write to G.G.A., 174 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0PT. Closing date: 21st December or after 2nd January. Closing date: 21st January, 1980.

Central Regional Council

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Peripatetic Teacher of Pre-School Handicapped Children

Special Education Department—

Child Guidance Centre

Salary: Scale 1 of the Scottish Teachers' Salaries Memorandum. Applications are invited from suitably qualified Teachers registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland.

The teacher will work from the Child Guidance Centre in Stirling and will visit pre-school children and their families in their own homes. The children range in age from a few months to five years.

Experience in Special Education and/or Nursery Education would be an advantage. Application forms are available from the Director of Education, Room 205, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, to whom they should be returned not later than Monday, 24th December, 1979.

Teacher of Physics

Alva Academy (Tel. Alva 80942)

Temporary Teacher of Remedial Education

Wallace High School, Stirling (Tel. Stirling 82188)

Further details are available from the Rectors of the Schools.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Teachers registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland.

Application forms are available from the Director of Education, Room 205, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

Who cares?

At Knowl View School in Rochdale, we certainly care. A purpose built residential school for 50 maladjusted boys open since 1969, we're recently reorganized our Child Care staffing system to give added emphasis to the most important part of the unit—our boys. As a result we now need:

Group

Houseparents (2 posts)

Grade 4 £4,644-£5,067 (or possessing a relevant qualification £4,923-£5,382)

As a Group Houseparent you will take responsibility for groups of 12 or 13 boys. You'll take responsibility for the boys' social and emotional welfare, encouraging their leisure pursuits and ensuring that the house unit provides the secure and stimulating environment necessary for their active participation and future development.

For both positions we'd prefer you to have some previous experience and qualifications in Child Care. Ideally with maladjusted boys. But what's more important is that you have dedication, enthusiasm and a willingness to give your best. Applications from qualified teachers wishing to gain experience of child-care work in a residential school would be considered.

Your 40 hour week will be arranged around the needs of the boys, although a staff rota system attempts to take care of individual staff needs. Some sleeping-in is also involved on a rota basis and this is reimbursed at a rate of £4.92 per night.

If you choose to be residential some good accommodation is available in the school itself. Eight miles north of Manchester, Rochdale is bordered by the Yorkshire moorlands and good roads (M62) and rail links give easy access to the rest of the UK. The old 'clogs and shawls' image has faded as the town moves into a new era of development for the 1980s.

If you wish to know more, telephone the Headmaster (Tel. Rochdale 46247) and an application form and further details are available from the Chief Personnel Officer, Floor 9, P.O. Box 58, Municipal Offices, Smith Street, Rochdale OL9 1KG. Closing date for applications is 7th January 1980. (Please quote Ref. No. D/420 when applying for application forms).

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
LE ROCHDALE

ADMINISTRATION continued.

General

CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Assistant Secretary. The person appointed will be responsible for the administration of the Local Examinations and will require considerable administrative experience in the field of education.

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CMS

has a vacancy at its headquarters for an APPOINTMENTS OFFICER.

This is a new post in the department responsible for the recruitment, selection and training of people with various qualifications and experience.

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Further details and application forms from:

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MERTON

(London Borough of)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Required as soon as possible

to work in the Merton

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